

OUTLOOK FOR THE WEEK

It Looks Like Six Days of Solid Talk in the Senate.

A LONG SIEGE EXPECTED

The Repealers and Anti-Repealers Prepared for a Long, Hard, Stubborn Contest—No Business in the House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The senate during the coming week will devote itself almost entirely to the discussion of the repeal bill. Possibly there may be an occasional break during the morning hour, but the calendar affords very little scope for diversion in this respect. The calendar is, indeed, one of the briefest these days, owing to the fact that general committee action has been encouraged in the interest of legislation on the Sherman acts. It contains two or three bills providing for the settlement of government claims, three resolutions for the payment of the expenses of the recent claimants to seats in the senate, Senator Morgan's resolution for a finance committee, half a dozen measures of minor importance reported from the committee on public lands, Senator Hill's bill for the repeal of the federal election law, and Senator Voorhees' repeal bill and his bill for the removal of the tax on state banks.

Voorhees decided more than a week ago that it would be inexpedient to push his bill in the interest of the national banks until the more important repeal bill should be disposed of; and his repeal bill has been laid aside to allow the house measure to be discussed until the senate is ready for action, when, if conditional repeal is reached, the Voorhees bill will probably be substituted for the bill which comes from the other end of the capitol.

Sensor Hill will not attempt to secure consideration for his anti-federal election law bill until the question of repeal is concluded. It is the only subject of national importance before the senate, except Senator Peffer's resolution concerning the reserves of the New York, Philadelphia and Boston banks. The other measures on the calendar stand no show, according to the present aspect of affairs, of receiving the slightest attention. It is quite evident it is the purpose of the repeal advocates to hold that measure before the senate for the present as the one object of the session to the exclusion of every other subject as far as that may be done. This bill has right of way after 2 o'clock. It is even possible that the bill will be passed more persistently during the present week than it was last week, now that there is a cessation of compromise talk.

The outlook for the week, therefore, is one of solid talk on the financial situation, with the bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman law as a basis. Senator Teller's speech was begun yesterday and will be continued to-morrow. Senator Mitchell of Oregon has given notice of a speech on Tuesday, and Senator Daniel for a speech Wednesday. Other speeches, sufficient to occupy the time of the senate for a week, are known to be in preparation. Part of the day Wednesday will be devoted to eulogies of the late Senator Stanford of California.

In the house there is nothing of importance on the horizon for the coming week, except the ways and means, banking and currency and appropriations committees, which are proceeding under the resolution passed when the committees were announced. None of the other house committees have had a meeting. Not a bill has been reported. This leaves the house without a calendar, and therefore unable to go ahead with the consideration of legislative matters, except by unanimous consent.

QUARTER OF A MILE LONG.

A Line of Cherokee Strip Boomers Waiting Their Turn.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 10.—Government booths at which the prospective settlers of the Cherokee strip must register and procure certificates will be opened for business to-morrow, when the boomers will be allowed to register. Boomers began to line up in front of the booths last evening. Accessions to the line have been made all last night and to-day, and this evening 857 people were in line with others falling in every few minutes. The line is about a quarter of a mile long now. It is composed of all nationalities, ages, conditions and sexes. Vendors of hot coffee, sandwiches, water and pie do a thriving business along the line. Counting today's arrivals there are now about 1000 people encamped hereabouts awaiting the opening.

Jim Corbett's Uncle Drowned.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 10.—The body of a man named Corbett was found in the river at Osage City to-day. He came down the river some days ago in a covered floatboat, and said he had come from the leadwaters of the Missouri and was on his way to Chicago. He said he was the uncle of James Corbett, the pugilist. He appeared to be in fairly good circumstances along the line. Counting today's arrivals there are now about 1000 people encamped hereabouts awaiting the opening.

Bless Her Little Tooty-Wooty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Congratulatory telegrams and messages continue to arrive at the white house expressing the felicity of the public from one end of the country to the other over the happiness which has been brought to the chief executive of the nation and his wife by the birth of another child. Both Mrs. Cleveland and her babe are as well as conditions will allow. The day at the white house was spent very quietly.

Won't Let the Others Work.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—About 100 Italian coal miners employed in the Bradling mines in Cherry valley, near here, were discharged yesterday on account of the depression in trade. The firm employed 300 miners and those discharged are mostly single men. Those deposed have organized for the purpose of preventing others from working. This afternoon

they appeared on the streets armed and openly threatened to shoot the first man attempting to enter the mines to-morrow. They have the roads leading to the mines patrolled and appear determined to carry their threats into execution. This evening Bradling said he would protect the men, even if necessary to use arms. He fears serious trouble unless force is used to prevent it, and will probably appeal to the sheriff for protection.

BLIND BUCKLEY BACK.

He is Going to San Francisco and Boldly Fight It Out.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 10.—Christopher A. Buckley, the blind ex-boss of San Francisco, who about three years ago was indicted by the California courts, and skipped to Montreal before he was brought to the bar, arrived here to-day from Montreal. Buckley went to Europe, and with his wife and young son has been almost out of sight of the parties interested in his whereabouts. The Cunard line steamer which arrived this morning, brought the family to this city. Buckley was interviewed as soon as he located his living quarters, and said that he had returned to America with the determination never again to enter politics. He assumed a defiant tone when speaking of the indictments against him, which he declared were illegally procured. He announced his purpose to remain in the East for a few weeks and then proceed to San Francisco and fight his case to the end. He expressed himself as resolved to stand his ground and contest the legality of his indictments.

IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE.

Officers of the National League Issue a Sensational Manifesto.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—M. V. Gannon of Omaha, Neb., president of the American National league; J. P. Sutton of Lincoln, Neb., secretary, and William Lyman of New York, treasurer, have issued a manifesto to the Irish people in America denouncing Gladstone's home rule bill and giving reasons why it can never become law. They say: "It appears to us the time has come when the Irish race the world over should be enlisted in one gigantic movement for the liberation of Ireland. It has power to strike the chains from the motherland if it has only the will. A great convention of Irishmen from all countries, we think, should be called and a plan for united action formulated and adopted. At such convention the example of the American patriots might be emulated and a declaration of Ireland's independence given to the world."

MISSOULA AGAINST.

The Opposition to An Extra Session Almost Unanimous.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.
MISSOULA, Sept. 10.—Citizens of this city are indignant over a special in the Miner, which asserts that 75 per cent. of the people here want a special session. The fact is not 10 per cent. are in favor of an extra session. Populists, republicans and democrats are unanimously opposed to such action, and this afternoon but one business man could be found in the city who favors convening the legislature now. The Missoulian has opposed the plan editorially and other papers express the opinion that they do not believe a senator would be elected. Leading populists were seen by the STANDARD's correspondent this afternoon and stated emphatically their opposition to the scheme, as did members of both the other parties. There is almost unanimous sentiment against calling a special session, and there are no indications of any change of opinion.

FATHER AND SON.

It Was the McCarthy Gang That Got Killed in Colorado.

DELTA, Colo., Sept. 10.—The two men who were killed last Thursday while attempting to escape after robbing the Farmers' & Merchants' bank and killed its cashier, were positively identified to-day as Tom and Fred McCarthy, father and son. The third man who participated in the robbery, but escaped, is Billy McCarthy, also a son of Tom McCarthy. These men constituted the McCarthy gang of Oregon and were wanted there for robbing stages and the United States mails. There was a reward of \$10,000 for them on that account.

The dead men were exhumed and identified by Sheriff Condee of Baker City, Ore., who attempted to arrest them in Oregon, but was prevented by the McCarthy's getting the drop on him. Ex-Chief of Police Farley of Denver also knows the gang, and says Tom McCarthy is the man who robbed President D. H. Moffat of the First National bank of that city some four years ago, securing \$24,000. Budd Taylor of Moab, Utah, who claims to be a relative by marriage to the McCarthy family, also identified the men. Billy McCarthy, the escaped robber, is still at large, but the pursuit has not been given up.

This Is Silver Day at the Fair.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—There was a decided increase in the attendance at the fair to-day. The total admissions to-day were 47,671, of which 34,835 were paid. Heretofore the number of people who went through the gates on Sunday has not exceeded 20,000. The art building was thrown open and here a large number of those in attendance spent the afternoon. The Midway claimed its share of patronage, and between the two places the larger portion of the crowd spent an enjoyable day. To-morrow is silver day. Exercises will be held in Music hall at 10 o'clock.

WILL RESIST REDUCTION.

The Situation On the Union Pacific Looks Ominous.

OMAHA, Sept. 10.—The unorganized employees of the Union Pacific completed the formation of a branch of the American Railway federation to-day and voted to resist the reduction in wages. The situation on the Union Pacific is becoming strained.

Inspecting Our System.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A delegation of 52 French workmen representing different trades arrived here to-day on the steamer La Gasconne. During their visit to this country they will inspect the factories and look into the system of work and standing of American workmen.

THEY'VE GOT TO GO BACK

The Chinese Begin to Understand That Uncle Sam Means Business.

PRAYING FOR AN EXTENSION

A Petition to President Cleveland From the Six Companies—No More Violence Expected in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 10.—The first Chinamen to have their sentences of deportation under the Geary registration act executed arrived in San Francisco from Los Angeles yesterday and are now confined in the county jail, where they will be detained until Tuesday, when they will be sent back to the Celestial kingdom on the steamer China. There are five Chinese in the batch and they came here in charge of United States Marshal Gard, who will see them on board the steamer and will not leave them until he has the captain's receipt for them. The news that these Chinese had arrived in the city and would be placed on the steamer leaving Tuesday, created a sensation among all classes last night. The president of the Six Companies had a conference yesterday afternoon at the consul general's office and not a few dispatches passed between them and the Chinese legation at Washington. There are those who profess to know what the local Chinese are about to do. They declare that the consul general and the Six Companies are preparing a petition to send to President Cleveland. It will promise allegiance in the future and pray for an extension of time in which to allow them to register. In view of recent developments, the Chinese are creating much public interest here, although there seems no probability of any violence among the classes who are most hostile to the Chinese.

United States Judges McKenna and Morrow are expected to decide an important case to-morrow, involving the deportation of unregistered Chinese, and if they decide in favor of deportation, it is probable that an effort will be made to have a number of Chinese in this city arrested. An organization, known as the Anti-Chinese Law and Order league, which is composed of several local anti-Chinese agitators, arranged for a mass meeting Thursday, at which efforts will be made to secure the right enforcement of the Geary act, and among other things a memorial will be addressed to congress calling for an appropriation of funds necessary to enforce the law. The situation in the interior of the state does not seem to indicate a probability of any very serious acts of violence against Chinese laborers. A dispatch from San Bernardino states that 30 Chinese cooks, waiters and other laborers quit work this morning by order of the Six Companies. The Southern hotel is closed for lack of help. The Chinese say they will return to China.

IN WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

Chinese Entering New York Despite the Exclusion Act.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The provisions of the Chinese exclusion act are practically nullified at this port, for in nine cases out of ten, those seeking admittance are able to pass the ordeal of the rigid examinations and investigations. Collector Kilbreth, in looking over a lot of alleged merchants, students and actors the other day, said: "There is certainly fraud here." And yet after the most rigid examination he was unable to shake the testimony of a single individual. Their credentials being seemingly correct they were admitted. According to the suspicions of the men most intimately associated with Chinese cases there is an organization of smugglers, having their headquarters and agents in Hong Kong, Vancouver, B. C., San Francisco, New Orleans, Havana and New York. The principal ports are Havana and New York, the other cities being merely forwarding stations. Other features which make this scheme possible are the free masonry of the Chinese, kinship, money and the desire to circumvent the exclusion law.

The cases of the students and actors who enter the country for the first time are most interesting. These all come across the continent from the Pacific coast to New Orleans in bond and go thence to Havana. They undoubtedly receive instructions on the way, but the finishing touches to their education are put on at Havana, where they remain sometimes a month, sometimes longer. In Havana they are almost invariably domiciled with Yung Sing, and when they reach New York they are met by Yung Luck, his cousin, or Lee Foy, the latter's partner. These three have been openly denounced by the Chinese inspector at this port as smugglers. The examinations of applicants for admittance take place in the cabins of the Ward line steamers. The Chinese, to prove that they are not laborers, have permitted their finger nails to grow from the day on which they left their own country. They are generally asked to describe the route by which they came from China. This is now readily answered, but a few weeks ago it was a difficult question. They have, evidently, been enlightened in the meantime. When asked why they had taken such a circuitous route to reach New York, they claim either to have had business in Havana or to have stopped there to see a brother, cousin or friend. Nothing can transcend their calmness while answering the questions, and no amount of cross questioning can shake their testimony.

Within six weeks upward of 30 students have arrived here. Twenty-five have disappeared or are found working in Chinese restaurants or laundries. In the same time over 30 actors have reached New York and since the first of the year about 75. There is but one Chinese theater in the city. Some actors appear on the stage for a day or two in the capacity of "populists" or "soldiers" or among the "retinue of the Mandarin." Where this smuggling will end no one can tell. Smugglers, it is said, guarantee safe delivery here of every Chinaman for from \$100 to \$250. The present rate is at the highest figure for the investigation is very rigid. The system of

communication kept up between New York and Havana is perfect and if an unusual question is put to applicants of to-day which they cannot answer in two weeks' time every incoming Chinese can meet it calmly and smilingly. After reaching this country the Celestials work out the amount of money advanced, in certain instances, by the smugglers here, and it is presumed the latter add a good sized sum to the amount by way of profit.

BURIAL OF GUTEAU.

Extraordinary Precautions Taken Against Grave Robbery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Deputy Warden Russ, of the district jail made a statement to-day that the skeleton of Guitau, the assassin of President Garfield, is not on exhibition at the Medical museum as has been generally supposed. It will be remembered that for a long time prior to the execution, strenuous efforts were made to ascertain where Guitau was to be buried. Persons in the interest of resurrectionists, both those who wanted the body for dissection as well as several enterprising dime museum proprietors, who much desired to secure it for exhibition purposes, indus-triously questioned everyone who it was thought, possessed the slightest knowledge. Great precautions were taken to prevent the grave from being robbed.

The following mode of procedure was agreed upon to prevent the body from being stolen. In order to obviate whatever legal difficulties might ensue and to forestall any claim the sister or brother of the murderer might make, it was decided that he should make a will bequeathing his body to Dr. Hicks, and it will probably be remembered that the will when published created some curiosity by the wording of it, giving, as it did, the "body to be disposed of as the beneficiary saw fit." After going over the whole matter and realizing that it would be impossible to properly protect the corpse, it was decided to bury it in the jail. The night of the hanging after the autopsy the body remained in a cheap coffin in the chapel of the jail. "Upon my arrival at the jail early on the Saturday morning following the execution I secured a couple of trustees and taking them with me proceeded to the laundry room. It is a little room just to the east of the engine room, dimly lighted by a small barred grating and made almost an ideal tomb. Two amateur grave diggers went to work and quickly removed the flooring dug the grave sufficiently deep. By the time the body had been brought down from the chapel and the grave was finished, Hicks arrived to conduct the funeral services. There was only a small party that stood about that open grave and listened to the solemn reading of the burial service. General Crocker, who was the warden present, and I believe Charley Reel, the lawyer, who assisted in Guitau's defense, besides several guards and the two prisoners who dug the grave. It was a weird scene and one I shall never forget. The burial in such a somber place was particularly nerve trying, and I think we all felt relieved when Dr. Hicks concluded and the darkeys began to cover up the coffin.

"This did not consume much time and it was not long before the grave was filled up and the flooring restored to its normal position. There was no particular compact made as to secrecy among us, but it seemed to be generally understood that we would maintain silence, especially as there was considerable excitement at the time."

TO BE TREATED AS PIRATES.

If the Insurgents' ships Bombard Brazil.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—An official dispatch has been received by the Brazilian legation here which seems to throw light upon the situation of affairs that has disturbed the republic. The message says Rio de Janeiro is in a state of perfect tranquility, notwithstanding the alarming reports to the contrary. The official message adds that the Brazilian government is strong, has the confidence of a majority of the people and is able to repress, and will repress, all revolt. "Congress," continues the official communication, "has just declared a state of siege; but," it is added, "the government prefers not to be obliged to carry out the workings of martial law." There is a significant ending to this message, however, and that is it is admitted the insurgents have attempted to make several landings at various points; but they were repulsed and, it is said, appear to be thoroughly disheartened, and likely to surrender at any moment. The insurgent squadron, it appears, is now held in check by the forts at the entrance to the bay, where the officers in command have orders to fire upon revolutionary vessels the moment they are sighted. The gunners are kept at their posts night and day and sub-marine torpedoes are reported to have been placed in the channels.

This official message is regarded here as being somewhat reassuring, though the fact is not lost sight of that it is an "official" communication from the Brazilian government and, therefore, likely to depict the situation in the most favorable colors. On the other hand, the message sent by the United States minister to Brazil, Thomas Thompson, stating that there is danger of a bombardment of Rio de Janeiro, is looked upon as being the most trustworthy statement of the state of affairs existing there. Secretary Gresham having ordered the United States cruiser Newark, at Norfolk, Va., to set sail without delay for Rio de Janeiro, as a bombardment by the insurgent fleet would assuredly cause considerable damage to foreign merchants. In view of the statement made by the Brazilian legation in Europe, to the effect that the naval revolt was not inspired by patriotic motives, the opinion expressed by naval officers here is that the insurgent ships should be treated as pirates and if the government of Brazil is unable to bring them to terms, foreign warships should be called upon to restore order. It is thought this will be done in any case if the bombardment of Rio is attempted.

Some Old Story.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 10.—Barney Reilly, the seven-year-old son of Thomas Reilly, accidentally shot and killed his little brother Johnnie this morning. He was playing with a revolver, but did not know it was loaded.

READY NOW FOR WORK

Opening of the Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

ITS HISTORY AND PROSPECTS

With Fine Advantages in Every Respect, It Should Become One of the Leading Institutions of Its Kind.

Special Correspondence of the Standard.

BOZEMAN, Sept. 9.—The Montana college of agriculture and mechanic arts and the agricultural experiment station, which owe their existence to an act of the last legislature, open their doors in this city next week. Although the college will not at first be provided with suitable buildings of its own, it begins work under encouraging circumstances. In fact, few educational institutions of this country have opened with brighter prospects for a brilliant, useful future than does this college, in which all Montana has an interest. Thanks to the liberal policy of the federal government in relation to schools of this class the Montana College of Agriculture has no uncertain existence before it. It will be supported by funds received from the United States government under "the act of 1890 for the further endowment of agricultural colleges," from appropriations which may be made from time to time by the state legislature, and by funds which will be received from the sale of 100,000 acres of public land in the state of Montana, donated to the college by the federal government. The government appropriation provides that agricultural colleges shall receive the sum of \$15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1893, and an annual increase of such appropriation thereafter for 10 years by an additional sum of \$10,000 over the preceding year, and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each state and territory shall be \$25,000. For the support of the agricultural experiment station the United States government appropriates annually \$15,000.

The intention of the government has been that none of the funds for the benefit of the agricultural college shall be used for the acquisition of land or the erection of buildings. Of the experiment station fund but \$3,000 can be used the first year for buildings, and thereafter but \$750 can be spent on repairs or improvements. The government expects that the state or community in which the institution is located will provide lands and buildings suitable to the work. This has been done, for, as is already well known, Bozeman has donated to the Montana agricultural college and experiment station a splendid college site of 20 acres situated at a commanding position in the city, together with a fine farm adjoining of 160 acres. The state legislature made an appropriation for buildings, which appropriation, although not now available, will be in the not very distant future. At present the college will occupy the Bozeman academy building and a number of rooms in the handsome new high school. These buildings are located very near to each other, so that but little inconvenience will result from the arrangement. The college farm is in sight of the buildings and not far distant.

Under the act of 1892, donating lands to agricultural colleges, it provides that the interest upon the sums realized from the sale of such lands shall be used for educational purposes, "without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

The intention of these congressional acts and grants was to counteract the tendency of educational centralization as manifested in a few leading old institutions of learning, which while adapted to the requirements of those who might be professionally inclined, or of those desiring to become specialists, were beyond the reach of the great masses making up the agricultural, the laboring and what might be termed the middle classes; also, that in each state and territory an institution should be founded that would undertake the ample education, not only of the sons and daughters of the farmer, but that education should be imparted of a character that will prepare a graduate to fill with credit any position in life to which he may be called. Here in Montana such a school as the agricultural college has long been needed. Our location makes it very expensive for those desiring to attend eastern institutions. A glance at the curriculum of the college shows that the excellent courses of study that have been carefully prepared by the faculty is all that could be desired by the prospective students, and that it is no longer necessary to send outside the state for educational purposes. There will be an academic course which will cover the subjects usually taught in normal departments; also a business course which includes the work taken up in the best business colleges.

The course in agriculture includes book-keeping, rhetoric, geometry, botany, breeds and breeding, freehand drawing, stenography, music, rural economy, wood carving, trigonometry, surveying, English literature, general history, chemistry, horticulture, forestry and landscape gardening, dairying, veterinary science, shop-work, physics, zoology, entomology, stock feeding, astronomy, mineralogy, geology, soils and crops.

The course in domestic economy embraces household economy, floriculture, music, cooking, special hygiene, plain and fancy sewing, household sanitation, ethics, pastry and fancy cooking, and much that is given above.

The course in applied science is a professional course and includes trigonometry, analytics, general chemistry, qualitative analysis, calculus, chemical physics, chemical philosophy, physics, crystallography, theoretical mining, civil engineering, boilers, mechanics, lithology, stress in structures, mining engineering, mechanical engineering, geology, metallurgy, railroad en-

gineering, ore dressing, assaying, blow pipe analysis, etc. Many of these studies will be taught in each course.

Experimentation at the station will be in the line of conducting researches, which may include "the physiology of plants and animals, the diseases to which they are severally subject with remedies for the same, the chemical composition of useful and noxious plants at their different stages of growth, the comparative advantages of rotative cropping, as pursued under a various series of crops, the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation, the analysis of soils and waters, the chemical composition of fertilizers, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds, the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants, the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals, the scientific and economical questions involved in the production of butter and cheese, and such other researches or experiments bearing upon agriculture in Montana as may be deemed advisable." The work of this station will be conducted with the end in view to illustrate agricultural instruction and to determine the cost of the production of staples in this state. Montana is a state of vast and varied resources and calls for a broad and comprehensive system of education in order that its youth may be prepared to do well their part towards its development. Surely the experiment station is designed to play an important part in the gaining of such an education. The board of education which is in general charge of the Agricultural college and experiment station, is composed of the following gentlemen: Gov. J. E. Rickards, Attorney General Henri J. Haskell, Superintendent of Public Instruction E. A. Steere, Nelson Story, Bozeman; Alfred Myers, Billings; John F. Forbes, Butte; J. E. Morse, Dillon; T. E. Collins, Great Falls; J. M. Hamilton, Missoula; R. G. Young, Helena; James Reid, Deer Lodge. The local executive board in charge of the college and station is made up as follows: President, L. S. Wilson, Bozeman; vice president, George Kinkell, Jr., Manhattan; secretary and treasurer, Peter Koch, Bozeman; Walter Cooper, Bozeman, and E. H. Talcott of Livingston. The high standing and executive ability of the gentlemen composing the state board and local board are guarantees that the administration of these institutions will be of the highest order.

Nothing so much influences the permanency and success of a college as does that college's faculty. The Montana College of Agriculture and experiment station is fortunate in having secured at the start a faculty consisting of men of prominence in their various callings. The president of the college and professor of engineering, A. M. Ryan, E. M., is a graduate of Columbia College School of Mines. After graduation he was selected by Professor Eggleston of that institution to act as his private assistant and at the same time fill the position of assistant in metallurgy. Subsequently he engaged in the practice of engineering in New York city until 1888, when he accepted the chair of engineering and mining at the school of mines, College of Montana, which position he held during the last five years. President Ryan is also second vice president of the Montana Society of Civil Engineers.

The director of the experiment station and professor of horticulture, S. M. Emery, ex-regent of the Minnesota Horticultural society, brings to the college and station a large business and practical farming experience. Professor Emery is a gentleman of untiring energy and exceptional ability. Under his direction the work of the experiment station is bound to be of the greatest value to Montana's agricultural interests.

The chair of agriculture and botany will be filled by Prof. Luther Foster, M. S. A., a graduate of the Iowa agricultural college. Professor Foster for 12 years filled the position of superintendent of schools at Monticello, Iowa, and was also county superintendent. He was then elected to the chair of agriculture and director of the experiment station at the Dakota Agricultural college.

Dr. F. W. Traphagen, Ph. D. F. C. S., professor of chemistry and mineralogy, is a graduate of Columbia College School of Mines. He came to Montana in 1887 as professor of chemistry and mineralogy at the College of Montana. Dr. Traphagen brought to this state a thorough knowledge of his business, gained by several years of experience in the East and South, which quickly gained for him an enviable reputation. The doctor was appointed to take charge of Montana's mineral exhibit at the world's fair and much of the success of this display is due to his untiring efforts as a collector.

Prof. E. E. Chandler, M. E., is a graduate of Stevens' Institute of Technology. He will have charge of the department of mathematics and mechanical engineering. He has had many years' practical experience in the work he teaches.

Dr. W. L. Williams, V. S., has been elected to the chair of veterinary science. Dr. Williams graduated from the McGill university as a veterinary surgeon in 1878 at the head of his class. After several years of practice, during which he held the position of assistant state veterinarian of Illinois, he was appointed professor of veterinary science at Purdue university, Indiana. He has held the office of president of the Illinois State Veterinary association and is an associate editor of the American Veterinary Review. His professional articles have received a wide circulation, both in this country and in England.

Miss Kate P. Calvin, a graduate of the Monticello Conservatory of Music, will have charge of the department of music. Miss Calvin has had a number of years of experience in teaching, most of the time at the College of Montana. She spent the year 1891 in Germany perfecting herself in her profession. Miss Calvin is a splendid musician and her reputation as a thorough teacher extends throughout the state.

Prof. B. F. Maiden, B. A., a graduate of Marietta college, Ohio, has had charge of the Bozeman academy for some time. His work was so favorably known in Bozeman that the executive board felt that they could do no better than place him to take charge of the college academy.

Prof. H. G. Phelps will have charge of

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